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ANTHROPOLOGIC MISCELLANEA

American Anthropological Association Meeting.—The annual meeting of the AMERICAN ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION will be held in Boston, December 27, 1909, to January 1, 1910, in affiliation with Section H of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Folk-Lore Society.

A Kutenai Berry-basket.—In a recent number of this journal, Professor Chamberlain, in speaking of the Kutenai Indians, states that all writers treating of American basket-makers have overlooked the basketry of this tribe. In this connection a little Kutenai berry-basket in the collections of the American Museum of Natural History may be of interest.

This basket is of the coiled type, with a surface partially covered by imbrication, and comes from a tribe inhabiting the northeastern boundary of the large territory where imbricated coil is practised. This large area is situated in southern British Columbia and northwestern United States, and is occupied by a number of tribes from the Shahaptian, Salish, Kitunahan, and Athapaskan families. It is, so far as is now known, the only locality in which baskets are imbricated—a process which needs no description here, as a full account is found in Professor Mason's work.¹

Excluding Kutenai baskets, the area of imbricated basketry divides itself into two groups—a northern and a southern. Baskets from the southern group are mostly of inverted truncate-cone shape, of greater height than width; the designs are heavy, covering the whole field; and the edge is finished with a false braid. In contrast with this, baskets of the north are more generally of trunk shape and not of greater height than width; the designs are less heavy; and the edge is made by the last row of regular coiling.

The shape of the Kutenai berry-basket in question, as well as the small "kettle" figured by Professor Chamberlain in his report on this tribe in 1892,² and which strongly resembles the berry-basket here illustrated, would exclude the Kutenai from either of the basketry regions mentioned. Its design, however, in some ways suggests the design of the

¹ *Aboriginal American Basketry, Rep. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1902, p. 255, 1904.*

² *Rep. B. A. A. S., 62d Meeting, 1892, p. 545, 1893.*

Thompson River Indians, a tribe of the northern group ; while its edge is also characteristic of the basketry of the same region. In addition to these features of similarity, the berry-basket has bands of an ornamented overlay, occasionally found on baskets only of the northern tribes, and usually accompanying imbrication.

Imbrication is always constructed on a coiled technic, frequently on a bifurcated coil — that is, one in which the binding element of any one round pierces or splits the binding element of the previous round. This bifurcation admits of two variations: (1) the binding element may be so



FIG. 99.— A Kutenai berry-basket.

guided as to produce vertical lines of bifurcate units on the body of the basket or corresponding stripes on the cover and base, or (2) the binding element may be allowed to take its course without special regard to this effect. The first variety, frequently called braid bifurcated coil, is the technic of the Kutenai berry-basket as well as that of Chilcotin and some of the Shuswap¹ coiled ware.

¹ James Teit, *The Shuswap, Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, vol. iv, p. 490.

Either variety of bifurcated coil may be imbricated, but the second only — the braid bifurcation — admits of the kind of ornamental overlay found on the berry-basket. The accompanying illustration (fig. 99) shows two vertical bands of imbrication and overlay: these alternate about the basket. The overlay, which is styled "beading" by Mason,¹ consists of a horizontal strip of material, usually cherry-bark or squawgrass, laid over the coiling and caught under every other turn of the binding element. Ornamental beading has been found occasionally on baskets said to come from the interior Salish, the Thompson and Fraser River Indians. A careful study of this point would no doubt result in a definite knowledge of just which tribes practised beading, or to what extent the distribution is due to trade. Such a study would also throw light on the frequency of the technic of beading among the Kutenai.²

A similar overlay is found in northeastern Africa, where there exists a great bifurcated-coil area. On the African basket, however, a stiff band is used as the overlay, and is caught down every three or four turns by a binding element of thin fiber. The difference in materials gives the overlay the appearance of strips crossed at times by lacy braidings.

Another style of overlay, found among the Lillooet, is based on the irregular variety of bifurcation and consists of extra strips caught under the binding element in a somewhat irregular order.³ This repeats itself in more exact pattern on coiled baskets of the Congo basin and the headwaters of the Zambesi river.

MARY LOIS KISSELL.

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
NEW YORK

Measurements of Chukchis. — Through the courtesy of Mr. J. A. Gorman opportunity has been afforded to examine anthropometrically twenty-one maritime Chukchi, forming part of an exhibition of Siberian native life to be shown at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in Seattle. These people are from two villages, Nunyamo and Yandanga, which correspond to Dr W. Bogoras's Nuna'mun and Yanʼañai, situated between Indian Point and East Cape, as given on page 30 of volume VII of the Publications of the Jesup North Pacific Expedition.

The averages obtained agree closely with the summaries given of a

¹ Op. cit., fig. 55.

² Kutenai baskets are among the collections of the Field Museum of Natural History, and some other American museums also may possess them.

³ James Teit, *The Lillooet*, *Mem. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist.*, vol. IV, fig. 69b.

Name	Age	Sex	Stature	Reach	Length Head	Breadth Head	* Chin to Nasion	Breadth Face	Length Nose	Breadth Nose	Strength Right Hand ²	Strength Left Hand ²	Color ⁴	Reach Index	Cephalic Index	Racial Index	Nasal Index
1. Onto	55	M	1650	1700	200	153	128	150	60	43	27	26	24	103.0	76.5	85.3	71.7
2. Onqaurigon	45	M	1770	1770	198	151	121	150	53	40	43	40	24 R	100.0	76.3	80.7	75.5
3. Derma	45	M	1660	1700	194	149	131	139	56	36	45	40	24-25	102.4	76.8	94.2	64.3
4. Neketku	45	M	1625	1640	195	156	109	141	40	38	—	32	24+	100.9	80.0	77.3	95.0
5. Qumontorio	35	M	1655	1680	191	156	110	148	48	39	44	38	24 R	101.5	81.7	74.3	81.3
6. Joe Cook	35	M	1600	1620	188	158	112	144	51	39	44	35	25—	101.3	84.0	77.8	76.5
7. To'omo	30	M	1690	1710	191	152	116	143	48	40	42	35	25—	101.2	79.7	81.1	83.3
8. Paot	28	M	1610	1630	191	152	123	140	47	37	44	42	24-R	101.2	79.7	87.9	78.7
9. Omqin	21	M	1640	1710	193	153	120	137	49	40	44	37	25 B	104.3	79.3	87.6	81.6
10. Anqautau	16	M	1570	1590	180	147	107	140	44	35	30	29	25 B	101.3	81.7	76.4	79.5
11. Ia'ayorgi	16	M	1590	1565	198	157	120	146	48	40	40	38	25—	98.4	79.3	82.2	83.3
12. Onqau	12	M	1460	1460	172	146	108	132	44	30	26	22	24 R	100.0	84.9	81.8	68.2
13. Gelaui	11	M	1420	1440	181	145	111	129	43	35	22	17	24	101.4	80.1	86.0	81.4
14. Dai'ulutul. ¹	7	M	1180	1150	180	139	88	116	34	32	10	9	24 R	97.5	77.2	75.9	94.1
15. Bältoñau	50	F	1440	1505	180	143	101	139	39	36.5	20	15	25—	104.5	79.4	72.7	93.6
16. Wentuña	40	F	1560	1590	181	145	113	138	47	39	24	20	24	101.9	80.1	81.9	82.9
17. Muluña ¹	30	F	1520	1560	188	154	113	140	38	37	23	20	5	102.6	81.9	80.7	97.4
18. Gum'ot	25	F	1620	1670	186	154	108	147	46	38	26	31	24-25	103.1	82.8	73.5	82.6
19. Kuowauw	22	F	1560	1600	181	146	114	140	45	39	23	25	24	102.6	80.7	81.4	86.7
20. A'tuña	18	F	1590	1520	176	150	104	134.5	42	39	23	16	24—	95.6	85.2	77.3	92.9
21. Kuku'k	11	F	1400	1380	181	146	101	130	38.5	34.5	17	14	24—	98.6	80.7	77.7	89.6
AVERAGE 9 MEN			1656	1684	193.4	153.3	118.	143.6	50.2	39.1	43.7 ³	37.3 ³		101.8	79.3	82.9	78.7
AVERAGE 6 WOMEN			1548	1574	182	148.7	108.8	139.8	42.8	38.1	23.2	21.2		101.7	81.7	77.9	89.4
AVERAGE 21 PERSONS														101.1	80.4	80.7	82.9

¹ Half-blood.² Kilograms.³ Seven men below age 50.⁴ +, darker; —, lighter; R, redder; B, less red.⁵ Too light and reddish to be compared with standard.

much larger series of measurements by Dr Bogoras on page 33 of his work :

<i>Stature :</i>	Bogoras, 148 men, 1622 mm.
	Kroeber, 9 men, 1656 mm.
	Bogoras, 49 women, 1520 mm.
	Kroeber, 6 women, 1548 mm.
<i>Cephalic Index :</i>	Bogoras, men, 82 ; women, 81.8
	Kroeber, 21 individuals, 80.4

Dr Bogoras's figures presumably include both maritime and reindeer Chukchi.

As will be seen from the appended table, the faces and noses of the women are nearly as broad but much shorter than those of the men, if so small a series can be relied upon for averages at all near the true ones. This result at any rate confirms the visual impression made by the two sexes.

As regards color of skin, the women have the appearance of being somewhat lighter than the men, and the comparisons with Dr Hrdlička's tables in Bulletin 39 of the United States National Museum seem to bear out this impression. The examination was made on the upper part of the inner side of the forearm. The tone of the majority of individuals lies between shades 24 and 25 of the table, being somewhat darker than 24 and somewhat less red than 25. It is necessary to remember that these people had for several months been leading an unwonted indoor and cleanly life. The color is almost identical with that of the Indians of northwestern California, as similarly tested, but distinctly lighter and less coppery than that of a number of Philippine Igorot described in volume 8 of the *American Anthropologist*.

The strength tests show remarkable uniformity, particularly for the right hand, seven men from twenty to forty-five years old exerting a pressure of between 42 and 45 kilograms, and six women of eighteen to fifty years of age varying between 20 and 26 kilograms. The average, as usual with uncivilized peoples, is below that for whites, whether through inferior muscular power or on account of less concentration and effort, is doubtful.

Thanks are due Mr T. T. Waterman for assistance in making the measurements and to Mrs E. G. Field for the computations.

A. L. KROEBER.

The "Centenary Congress" of Americanists. — At the Sixteenth Session of the International Congress of Americanists, held at Vienna in September, 1908, it was resolved to hold the Seventeenth Congress both

in Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, and in the City of Mexico, and that in commemoration of the centenary of the independence of the two republics, it be known as the "Centenary Congress." From the announcement of the committee of organization, dated July 1, the sessions to be held in Buenos Aires will commence May 16 and close May 21, and from the well-known members of the committee there would seem to be no question as to the success of the meeting. The president of the committee is Dr José Nicolás Matienzo, Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters in the National University at Buenos Aires; the vice-presidents are Prof. Juan B. Ambrosetti, Dr Angel Gallardo, Prof. Otto Krause, Prof. Samuel A. Lafone Quevedo, and Sr Enrique Peña; the treasurer, Sr Alejandro Rosa (Director of the Mitre Museum); the vice-treasurer, Dr Jorge Echayde; the general secretary, Dr Robert Lehmann-Nitsche; and the secretaries, Dr José Luis Cantilo and Prof. Luis María Torres. Many of the active officers of the Congress are already too well known in North America to need introduction. For example, Dr Ambrosetti, Director of the Ethnographic Museum in the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters in the National University at Buenos Aires and one of the vice-presidents of the New York Congress in 1902; Professor Lafone Quevedo, Director of the Museum and Dean of the Faculty of Natural Sciences at La Plata; Dr Lehmann-Nitsche, Chief of the Anthropological Section of the La Plata Museum and Professor of Anthropology in the Universities of Buenos Aires and La Plata, and Dr Torres, Professor in the Museum of La Plata, are all members of the American Anthropological Association and distinguished for their contributions to South American anthropology. The Congress is to be held under the patronage of H. E. Dr Victorino de la Plaza, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and H. E. Dr Rómulo S. Naón, Minister for Justice and Public Instruction. The honorary presidents are Dr Florentino Ameghino, Director of the National Museum; Dr Julio Deheza, Rector of the National University at Córdoba; Dr Juan Ramón Fernández, ex-Minister for Justice and Public Instruction; Dr Joaquin V. Gonzáles, President of the National University at La Plata; Sr Manuel J. Güiraldes, Intendente Municipal of Buenos Aires; Dr Vicente G. Quesada, of Buenos Aires University; Dr José María Ramos Mexía, President of the National Board of Education; Dr Eufemio Uballes, Rector of the National University, Buenos Aires; and Dr Estanislao S. Zeballos, ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Justice, and Public Instruction. In addition, there are twenty-six members of the Committee of Organization, all noted for their scholarship. With such a committee, the gathering at Buenos Aires promises to

be one of the most important in the annals of the Congress of Americanists.

In accordance with the rules of the Congress, the subjects that may be considered relate (1) to the indigenous races of America, their origin, geographical distribution, history, manners, customs, and apparel; (2) to the indigenous monuments and archeology of America; (3) to the history of the discovery and the European occupancy of America. Papers may be presented in English, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, or Spanish, and should require not more than twenty minutes' reading. A summary of each paper, not exceeding one thousand words, must be submitted before March 1. The membership fee is five dollars, and members are entitled to all the privileges of the Congress and a copy of the published proceedings.

For further information applicants should address Dr Robert Lehmann-Nitsche, general secretary, Calle Viamonte 430, Buenos Aires.

It is expected that preliminary announcement of the sessions to be held in the City of Mexico during September following will be made shortly.

Kutenaiian and Shoshonean. — In his sketch of the Kutenai language, published in 1892,¹ the writer, confirming the independent character of this linguistic stock, spoke of "a seeming similarity in a few points of general structure to the Shoshonean and to the Siouan tongues." The question of a possible relationship between the Kutenaiian and Shoshonean stocks is an interesting one, but the most careful examination of the material available up to the present has not justified such a view. For the assumption of this relationship there exists no convincing lexical, morphological, or grammatical evidence. It may, however, be well to record here the few facts that might be held to point in such a direction. A very recent comparison by the writer of the vocabulary of Kutenai with those of a number of Shoshonean languages, from Ute to Nahuatl and some of the Sonoran tongues, has revealed no instances of other than apparently accidental resemblances, such, e. g., as Kutenai *aqtsak*, Gitanemuk *a-tsaka*, 'leg.' One of the numerals shows what may, perhaps, be something more than accidental resemblance. With Kutenai *QāEtsā*, 'four,' *wōQāEtsā*, 'eight,' may be compared Gabrieleño *watsa*, 'four,' *wehes watsa* (2 × 4) 'eight'; Serrano *watca* and *wa'wutc*, etc. 'Four' is *watciv* in Ute-Chemehuevi; *watci* in Mono-Paviotso, *witcu* in Luiseño-

¹ *Brit. Asso. Adv. Sci.*, Edinburgh Meeting, 1892. *Eighth Rep. on Northwestern Tribes of Canada*, p. 45.

Cahuilla. A number of Shoshonean languages have a *w-* stem for 'two,' e. g., Luiseño-Cahuilla *wi-*, Serrano *wo-*, Mono-Paviotso *wah-*, Ute-Che-mehuevi *wai-*, Cahita *woi-*, etc., which may be compared with the *wō-* of Kutenai *wō-QāEtsā* (2×4).¹ The morphological structure of the Kutenai noun (e. g., *āq-kin-k-ān-ūk-tlām-nām*, 'crown of head') and verb (e. g., *hin-ts-Qātl-ōtlpātl-n-āp-i-nē*, 'you shall hear me') does not suggest close relationship with any of the Uto-Aztecan languages so far on record. This is evident from the most recent authoritative sketch of such Shoshonean tongues as the Bannock and Shoshoni, and the Ute.² Kutenai knows no grammatical or morphological employment of reduplication, and it makes great use of both suffixes and prefixes. Probably all the special Shoshonean linguistic devices of a morphologic sort are absent from Kutenai. A recent paper by Ralph V. Chamberlin³ contains a fact or two of interest here. With the Ute, *-tc*, *-ts*, *-ds*, "a common ending of names of plants and animals," may be compared Kutenai *-ts*, of like nature and frequency. Ute *ūwits* and Kutenai *qāwits*, 'plover' have a close resemblance, but here again probably accidental. So far, then, as our present knowledge goes, Kutenai cannot be affiliated, even remotely, with Shoshonean, but must keep its status as an independent linguistic stock.

ALEXANDER F. CHAMBERLAIN.

Miss Johanna Mestorf, whose death occurred July 20, at Kiel, after she had passed her eightieth birthday (April 17), was in several respects a remarkable woman. Born, the daughter of a physician, at Bramstedt (Holstein) in 1829, she came early into contact with the great Scandinavian archeologists of the day, — Worsaae, H. Hildebrandt, Sophus Müller, and others, — some of whose works she translated into German (1867–1882) in masterly fashion, always adding something of her own to what she found there. Wiberg, Sæve, Hildebrandt, Worsaae, Müller, Undset, and others were deeply indebted to her for the wider circulation of their books and the more or less sympathetic presentation of their theories and the results of their investigations. But Miss Mestorf was herself author and investigator, particularly of the archeology of Schleswig-Holstein and the Danish islands. In 1877 she published *Die vāter-*

¹ See A. L. Kroeber, Shoshonean Dialects of California, *Univ. of Calif. Publ. Amer. Arch. and Ethnol.*, 1907, IV, 65–165, and R. B. Dixon and A. L. Kroeber, Numeral Systems of the Languages of California, *American Anthropologist*, 1907, N. S., IX, 663–690.

² A. L. Kroeber, The Bannock and Shoshoni Languages, *American Anthropologist*, 1909, N. S., XI, 266–277, and Notes on the Ute Language, *ibid.*, 1908, N. S., X, 74–87.

³ Some Plant Names of the Ute Indians, *ibid.*, 1909, N. S., XI, 27–46.

ländischen Altertümer Schleswig-Holsteins, and on the occasion of the jubilee of the Kiel Museum in 1885, another very important monograph on *Die vorgeschichtlichen Altertümer aus Schleswig-Holstein*. Her Reports for the Museum were always of interest, and during forty years she contributed from time to time to *Globus* many articles on divers topics, from the religion of the ancient and modern Eskimo of Greenland to the "house-pits" of the stone age in Holstein. Numerous ethnological articles (some of a folk-lore nature) also appeared in the *Verhandlungen der Berliner Anthropologischen Gesellschaft*, the *Mitteilungen des Kieler Anthropologischen Vereins*, etc. While living in Hamburg, she was called to the Kiel Museum of National Antiquities as curator by Professor Handelman, whom she succeeded as director, holding office till her death. She enjoyed the friendship of Rudolf Virchow, the great German anthropologist, who in 1894, at the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Berlin Anthropological Society, paid her this tribute: "We look with pride upon Mestorf, who has so brilliantly justified the entrance of woman into the field of prehistoric archeology." Miss Mestorf received not a few high honors. In 1891 she was elected an honorary member of the Berlin Anthropological Society. On her seventieth birthday the Prussian Government created her Professor—a title borne by no other woman in the country as such a gift. Among the honors conferred upon her on the occasion of her eightieth birthday was the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Kiel in her homeland. Her career is unique in the history of anthropology in Europe. A sketch of her life and activities, with portrait, appeared in *Globus* (1909, xcv, 213-215), from which some of the facts here recorded have been taken.

ALEXANDER F. CHAMBERLAIN.

Harlan I. Smith, of the department of anthropology of the American Museum of Natural History, has returned from a three months' trip along the northwest coast from Seattle to Skagway. He resumed his archeological reconnoissance of the coast, carrying it northward from Alert bay near the northern end of Vancouver island to a point on Chilkat river, about twenty-five miles above Haines. The following sites were located: an ancient village site about four miles above the mouth of Bellacoola river; shell-heaps in the vicinity of Old Metlahkatla and Prince Rupert, and both north and south of Port Simpson; a village site at the old eulachon fishing ground on the north side of Nass river a few miles above Kincolith; petroglyphs near Wrangel, and several village sites along Chilkat river, between Haines and Klukwan. More than three

hundred photographs of all phases of Indian life met with on the trip were taken, and photographic prints illustrating ethnological conditions were purchased wherever possible. Among the ethnological objects seen, the few not already represented in the museum collection were purchased. Two Bellacoola totem poles were obtained in order that they may be preserved as ethnological specimens and also to lend artistic effect to the Northwest Coast hall in the museum. Arrangements were made to secure other poles from various areas of the Northwest Coast culture for the same purpose. Mr Will S. Taylor, a mural artist, the other member of the expedition, made color studies of the Indians and their artificial and natural environments. These with the aid of the photographs are to be used for mural decorations in the Northwest Coast hall, with a view of illustrating the home country of the seven groups of natives, together with their characteristic occupations.

The Peabody Museum Expedition to South America, under the patronage of Louis J. de Milhau, has returned to Cambridge. The last three years have been spent in explorations on the headwaters of the Amazon, in the interior of Peru and Bolivia. The primary object of the expedition was the study of the native tribes of these little-known regions. A large amount of material was obtained with reference to the life of the people, their customs, ceremonies, language, beliefs, religions, medicines, treatment of diseases, folk-lore, occupations, and migrations. Physical characteristics were noted, and anthropometric measurements were made of a number of individuals in each tribe for the purpose of tracing their ethnical relations. Among the tribes visited were the Guarayos, Moxos, Macheyengas, Conebos, Cashibos, Shipibos, Jivaros, Aguayuras, Huitotes, Amahuacas, Piros, Mashgos, and Mabenaros, representatives of several different stocks. Collections were made of implements, weapons, utensils, ornaments, and articles of dress. Several cases have been received at the Museum, and others are on the way. Incidentally, collections were made in natural history; meteorological observations were taken, and topographical work was done. A map of the entire region, based on traverses and astronomical observations, was made for the Peruvian government. The field work of the expedition was done under the direction of Dr William Curtis Farabee, assisted by Dr E. F. Horr, Mr L. J. de Milhau, and Mr J. W. Hastings. A report on the expedition will be published by the Museum.

F. W. PUTNAM.

Proposed Universal Races Congress. — It is proposed to hold in London, about October 1910, a Universal Races Congress, which will treat of the relations of Western races and nations with Eastern and other races and nations. The official languages of the Congress are to be English, German, and French, but Oriental and other languages will not be rigidly excluded. The papers (which will be taken as read) are to appear, collected in a volume, about a month before the Congress opens, and among the contributors will be eminent representatives of diverse civilizations. Questions of the day of a strictly political character will enter only passingly into the discussions. Already embassies and interested associations, scholars, and politicians have promised support to the Congress, and all schools of thought will be invited to take part in the proceedings.

The object of the Congress will be to discuss the larger racial issues in the light of modern knowledge and the modern conscience, with a view to encourage good understanding, friendly feelings, and hearty co-operation among races and nations. Political issues of the hour will be subordinated to this comprehensive end, in the "belief that when once mutual respect is established, difficulties of every type will be sympathetically approached and readily solved.

The president of the proposed Congress is Professor Felix Adler of New York; the general secretary is Mr Gustav Spiller, 63 South Hill Park, Hampstead, England.

Professor Henry Montgomery, of Toronto University, spent the last field season in archeological exploration in the western provinces of Canada, continuing his investigations of the prairie mounds and other earthworks in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, in which he has been engaged for many years. During this exploration Professor Montgomery succeeded in finding a number of prehistoric objects of handiwork previously unknown to science, and he considers that he has obtained new and important evidence regarding the manner of the building of the ancient mounds. One of these mounds in Manitoba was so large and interesting that he and four assistants were eleven days occupied in its thorough excavation. In another locality he examined an artificial prehistoric wall of earth and stones, six feet high, fifteen feet thick, and half a mile long. The collections of skulls and other specimens made during the trip are for the new museum of the provincial university, of which Professor Montgomery is the curator.

Franz Boas, Professor of Anthropology in Columbia University, received on September 10, in connection with the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the founding of Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts, the degree of Doctor of Laws *honoris causa*. In conferring this degree on Professor Boas, President G. Stanley Hall used the following words: "Franz Boas, Professor of Anthropology in Columbia University, formerly a member of the faculty of Clark University, eminent alike as an original investigator and as an inspirer and organizer of research, recognized at home and abroad as the foremost representative of anthropological science in America." While in attendance at the celebration Dr Boas delivered a lecture on "Some Psychological Problems of Anthropology."

A. F. C.

THE DEPARTMENT OF ARCHEOLOGY, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., has announced the following course of lectures for the present season:

NOV. 4,	The Peoples of the Mediterranean.....	C. PEABODY.
NOV. 18,	The White Earth Indians.....	W. K. MOOREHEAD.
DEC. 2,	The Archeology of the Gulf States.....	C. PEABODY.
JAN. 13,	Coronado's Expedition.....	W. K. MOOREHEAD.
JAN. 27,	The Real Indian.....	DR CHARLES A. EASTMAN.
FEB. 10,	De Soto's Expedition.....	W. K. MOOREHEAD.
MAR. 3,	The Stone and Metal Ages in Great Britain and Northern France. Stonehenge and Carnac	C. PEABODY.
MAR. 17,	Glimpses of Insect Life	PROFESSOR E. S. MORSE.
MAR. 31,	The Archeology and Ethnology of Scandinavia	C. PEABODY.

DR PAUL VOUGA, of the Museum of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, has given the anthropological section of Peabody Museum of Yale University two cases of prehistoric implements in stone, iron, horn, and bronze. A collection of Indian antiquities has been received from G. W. Rittenour, '09. By an exchange there has been received from Stockholm, Sweden, an ethnographical collection made among the African tribes of the Congo. From the Egypt Exploration Fund has come a collection from the tombs at Mahasna and Abydos. It includes articles in ivory, vases, beads, ornaments, palettes, and pottery.

ACCORDING to the New York *Evening Post* a valuable archeological collection has recently been installed in the Museum at Vanderbilt University as the gift of General Gates P. Thruston of Nashville. The collection includes specimens from Tennessee, Missouri, Arkansas, and other Southern States, and Indian objects from Peru. The collection is

arranged in a room of University Hall to be known as the "General G. P. Thruston Room."

THE University of Utah archeological expedition that has been making excavations and studies in the San Juan country reports that it has obtained a large quantity of material and has been successful in its investigations. Professor Byron Cummings, dean of the school of arts and sciences, was in charge of the expedition. During the coming year he will pursue archeological studies in New York and in Europe.

It is proposed to celebrate the fortieth year of university teaching of Professor Enrico H. Giglioli, of Florence, by presenting him with an album containing the autograph signatures of zoölogists and anthropologists throughout the world. Those who wish to join in this testimonial are requested to send their autographs to Dr Enrico Balducci, Via Romana 19, Florence, Italy.

ALBERT N. GILBERTSON, M.A., instructor in psychology and anthropology at the University of Colorado, Boulder, has begun a course in anthropology this autumn. It is the first anthropology taught in that institution. During the last two years Mr Gilbertson has assisted Dr Albert Ernest Jenks in the University of Minnesota.

PROFESSOR GUSTAV RETZIUS gave on November 5 the annual Huxley lecture before the Royal Anthropological Institute in London. His subject was "The North European Race."

DR BRUNHUBER and Dr Schmitz, German explorers, are reported to have been murdered by the primitive tribes on the upper Salwin, in western Yun-nan.

PROFESSOR CESARE LOMBROSO, the eminent criminologist and author, died at Turin on October 18, of heart disease, at the age of seventy-three years.

DR WALTER LEHMANN, of Berlin, has been appointed curator in the Munich Ethnographical Museum.

DR EDWARD SAPIR has been appointed instructor in anthropology at the University of Pennsylvania.